Representing Interoperable Provenance Descriptions for ETL Workflows

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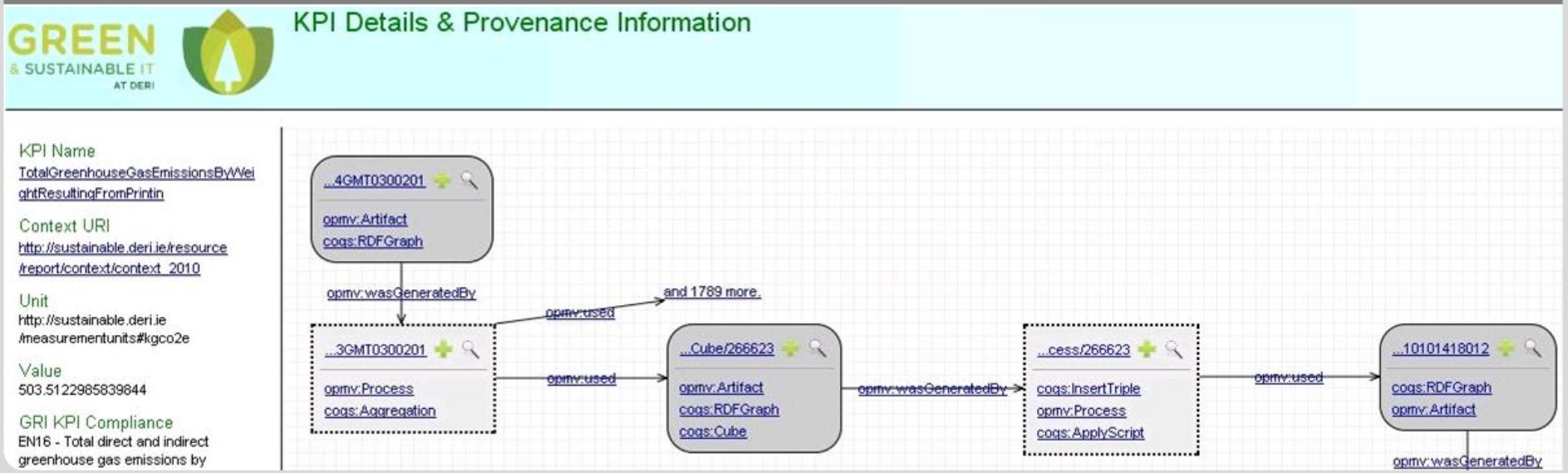
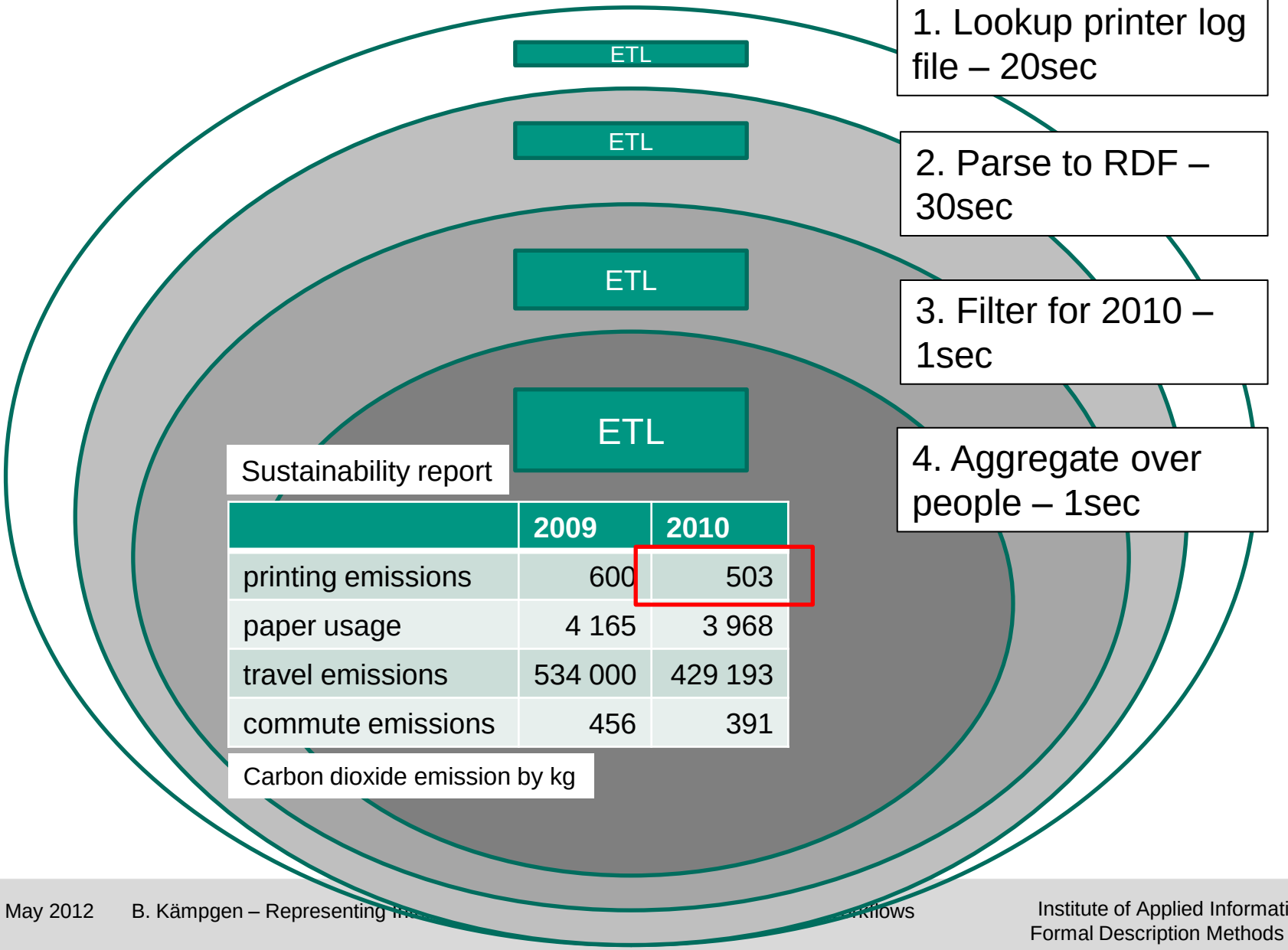


Motivation

- **Decision-support** on more complex and heterogeneous data environments (dataspaces, Linked Open Data)
- **Extract-Transform-Load** (ETL) workflows inherent part of data analysis
- **Challenges**:
  - Management of complex ETL workflows
  - Information quality, trust

Problem



Sustainability report

	2009	2010
printing emissions	600	503
paper usage	4 165	3 968
travel emissions	534 000	429 193
commute emissions	456	391

Carbon dioxide emission by kg

Problem

1. Extract from travel form DB – 20sec

1. Crawl from RDFa on website – 1h

2. Parse from CSV to RDF – 30sec

ETL

2. Apply constant factor – 1sec

3. Aggregate over people – 1sec

ETL

4. Filter for 2010 – 1sec

Sustainability report

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Solution: Provenance information about ETL workflows

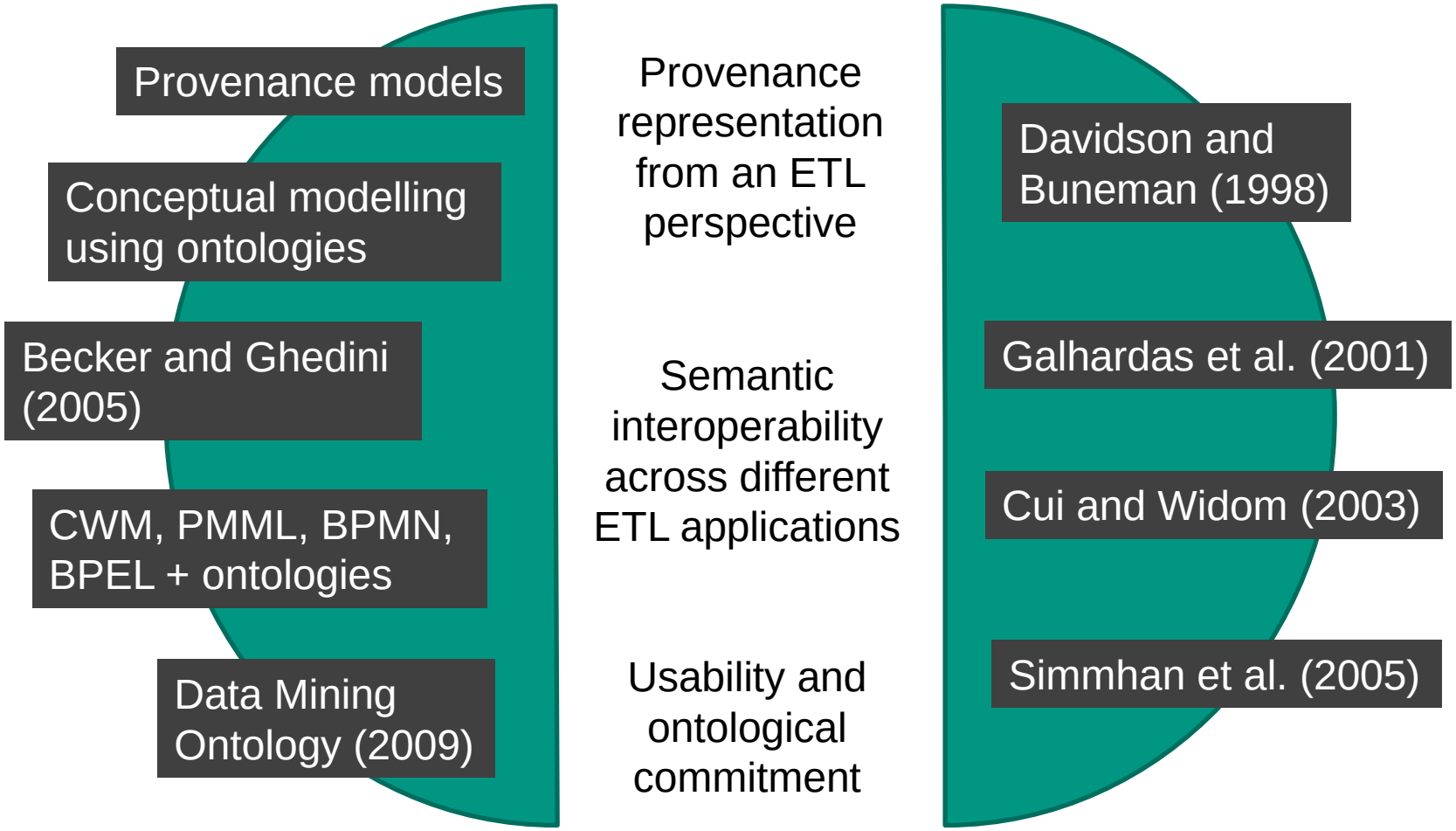
- Prospective provenance: representation of ETL workflow at design time
- Retrospective provenance: representation of ETL workflow after execution

- Applications of provenance information for ETL workflows
  - Documentation (reproducibility and reuse)
  - Data quality assessment (trustworthiness)
  - Management (consistency-checking, debugging and semantic reconciliation)

Outline

- Motivation & Problem
- **Gap of ETL Descriptions**
- Interoperable ETL Provenance Model
- Case Study
- Conclusions

Gap of ETL Descriptions (1)



Conceptual modelling of ETL workflows

Interoperable ETL provenance model

Formal models of ETL workflows

Gap of ETL Descriptions (2)

- Common ETL applications
  - such as **Kapow Software**, **Pentaho Data Integration**, **Google Refine** and **Yahoo Pipes**
  - do not create and use provenance information or
  - do not support sharing and integrating such provenance information

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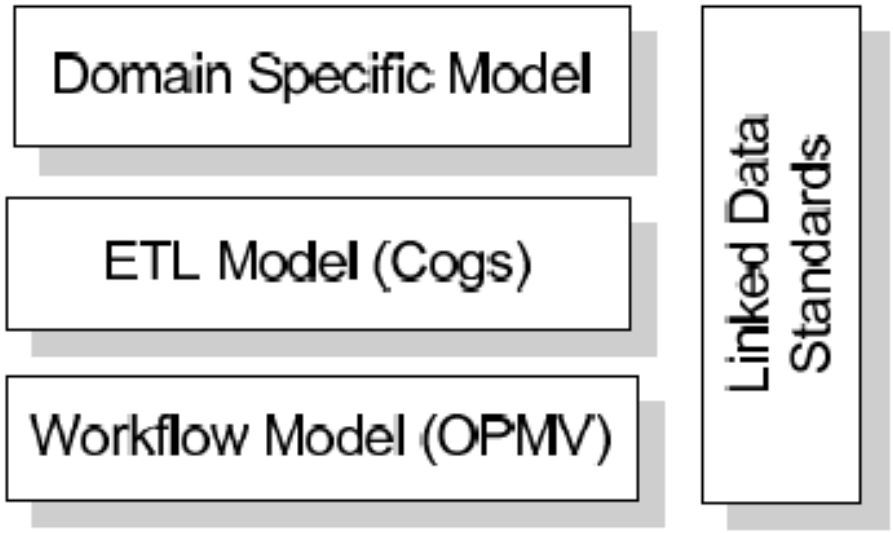
- Motivation & Problem
- Gap of ETL Descriptions
- **Interoperable ETL Provenance Model**
  - Requirements Analysis
  - High-level approach
  - Cogs: Linked Data vocabulary
  - Requirements Coverage Analysis
- Case Study
- Conclusions

Requirements Analysis

	Provenance representation from an ETL perspective	Semantic interoperability across different ETL platforms	Usability and ontological commitment
Prospective and retrospective descriptions	+	+	
Separation of concerns		+	
Common terminology	+	+	
Terminological completeness	+	+	
Lightweight ontology structure			+
Availability of different abstraction levels		+	+
Data representation independency			+
Accessibility		+	+
Decentralization		+	+

Interoperable Provenance Model for ETL Workflows

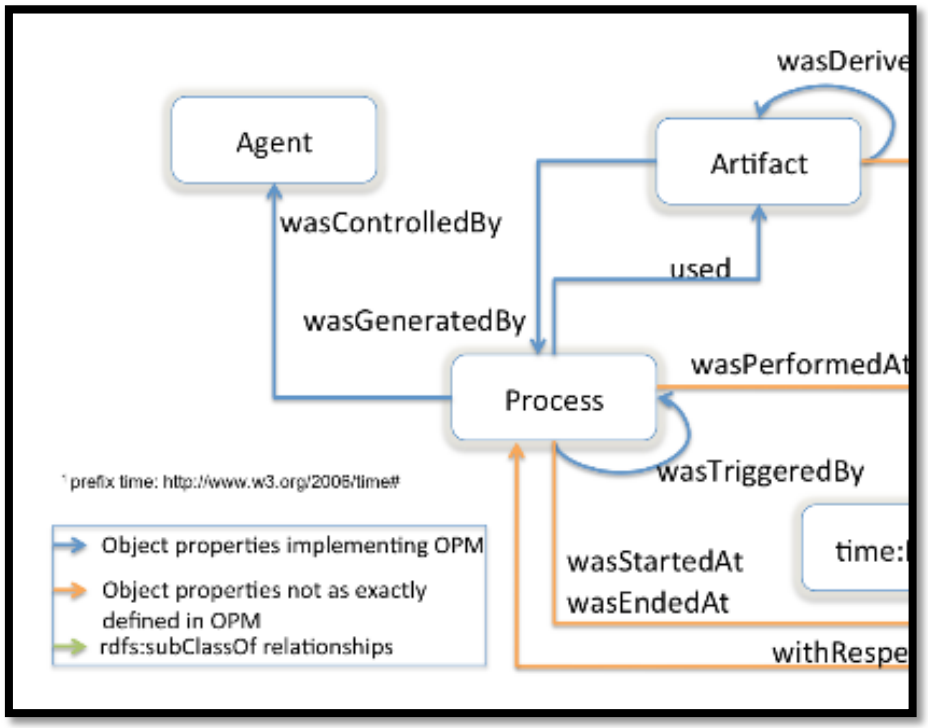


Three-layered Provenance Model

- High-level approach
  - reuse of the OPM Vocabulary (OPMV) workflow structure as abstract provenance model
  - creation of Cogs, an RDF vocabulary for representing ETL Provenance
  - can be extended by domain specific models
  - use of the Linked Data principles for representing provenance descriptors

Open Provenance Model Vocabulary (OPMV)

- Community-built provenance model
- Simple workflow structure (processes, artifacts, agents)
- Designed to be a minimal level of provenance interoperability
- Designed to be extensible
- ETL and provenance share workflow-level semantics



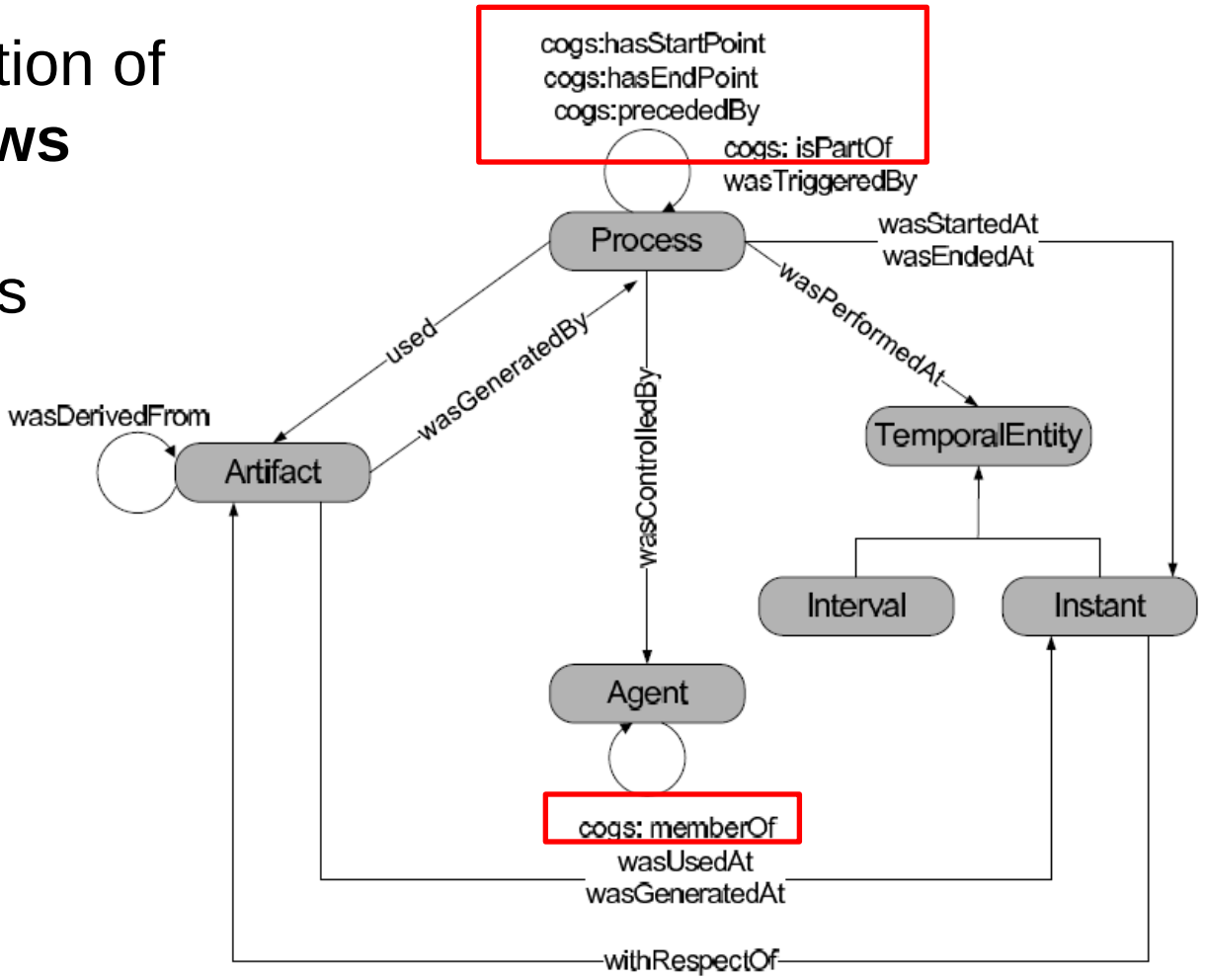
http://open-biomed.sourceforge.net/opmv/ns.html

Cogs

- RDF vocabulary for representing ETL elements
- Complementary vocabulary for expressing the elements present in an ETL workflow based on
  - ETL/data transformation tools (Pentaho Data Integration, Google Refine)
  - Concepts and structures from the ETL literature.
- https://sites.google.com/site/cogsvocab/

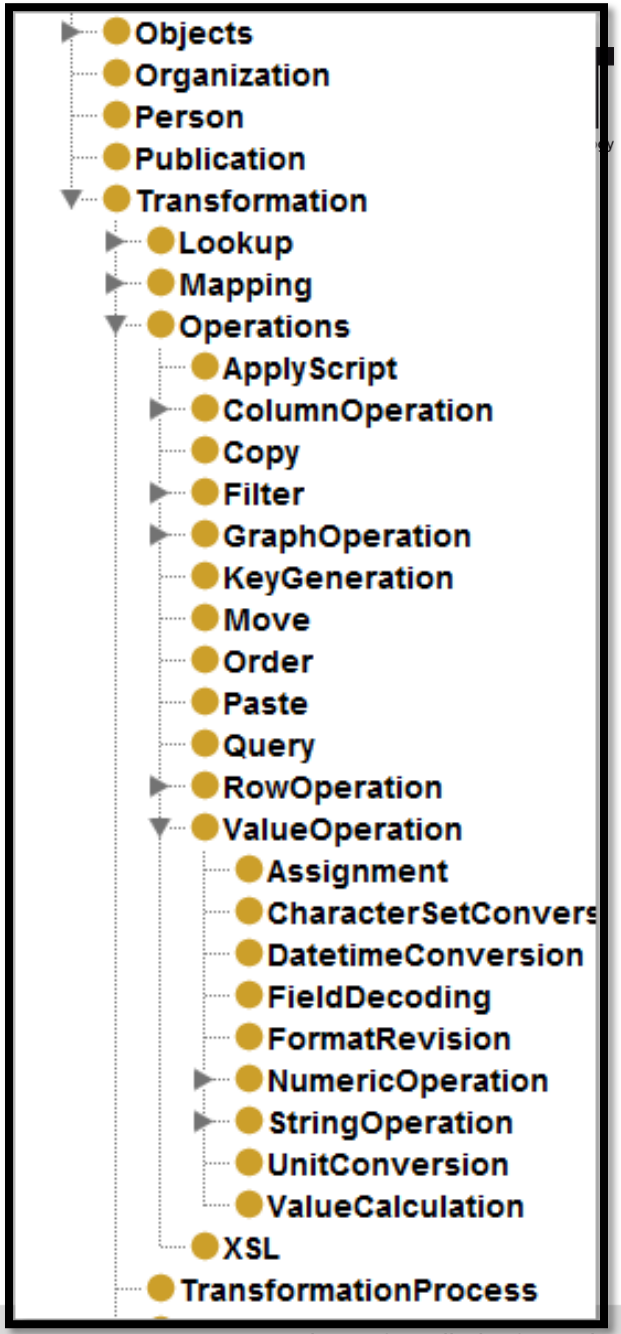
Cogs – OPMV workflow extension

- The representation of **nested workflows** allows different abstraction levels



Cogs – Structure

- Taxonomy of ETL elements mapping to provenance processes and artifacts
- High-level classes:
  - cogs:Execution, e.g., ScheduledJob
  - cogs:State, e.g., Running
  - opmv:Process
    - cogs:Extraction, e.g., Parsing
    - cogs:Transformation, e.g., RegexFilter
    - cogs:Loading, e.g., IncrementalLoad
  - opmv:Artifact
    - cogs:Object, e.g., CSV File
  - cogs:Layer, e.g., StagingArea



Cogs:
151 classes
17 properties

Requirements Coverage Analysis

	OPMV	Cogs	LD principles
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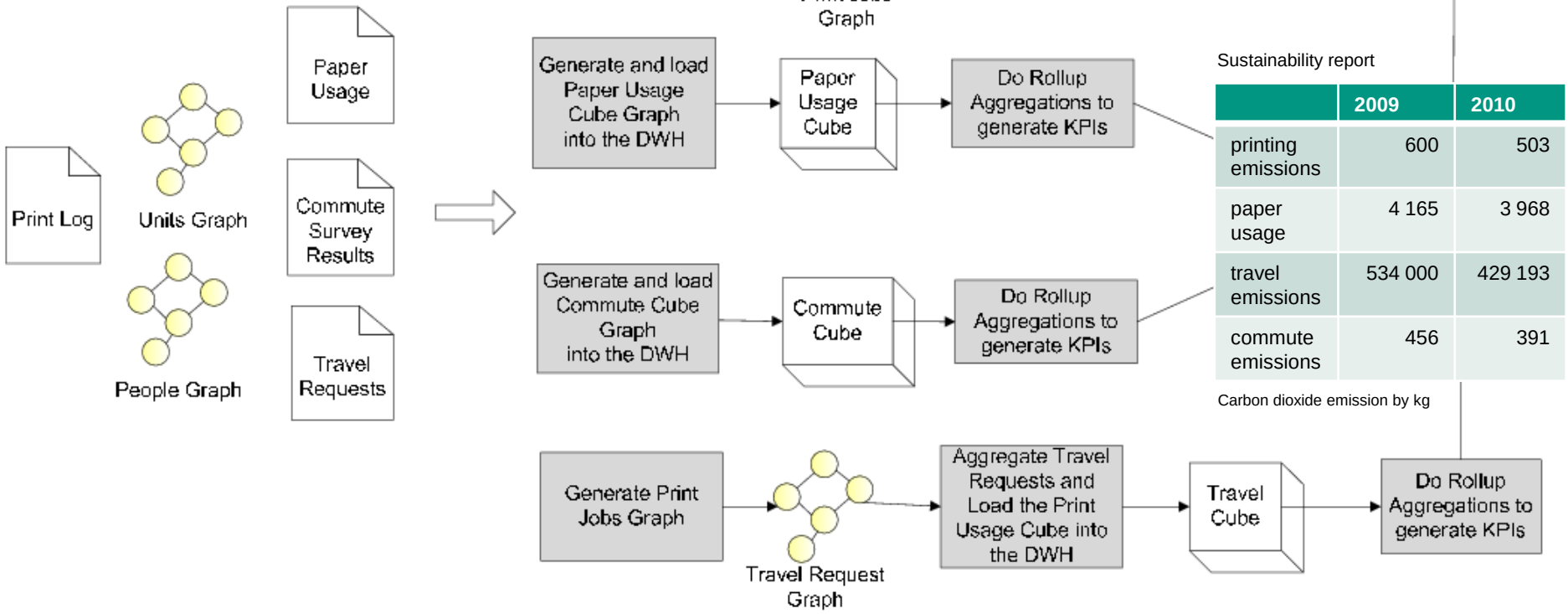
Case Study – Sustainability Reporting

- ETL over heterogeneous data sources (e.g., log files, survey results, travel request DB, RDF)



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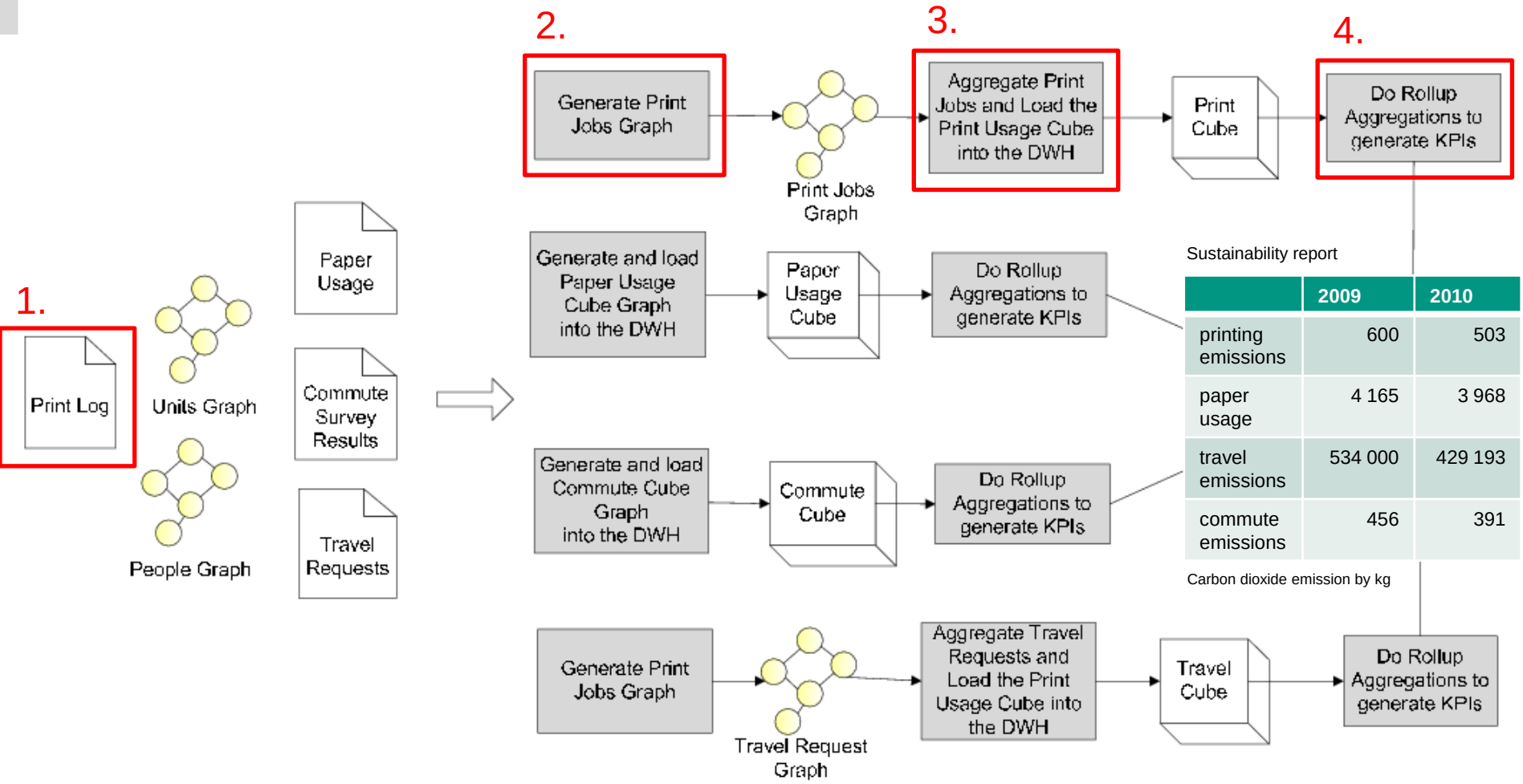
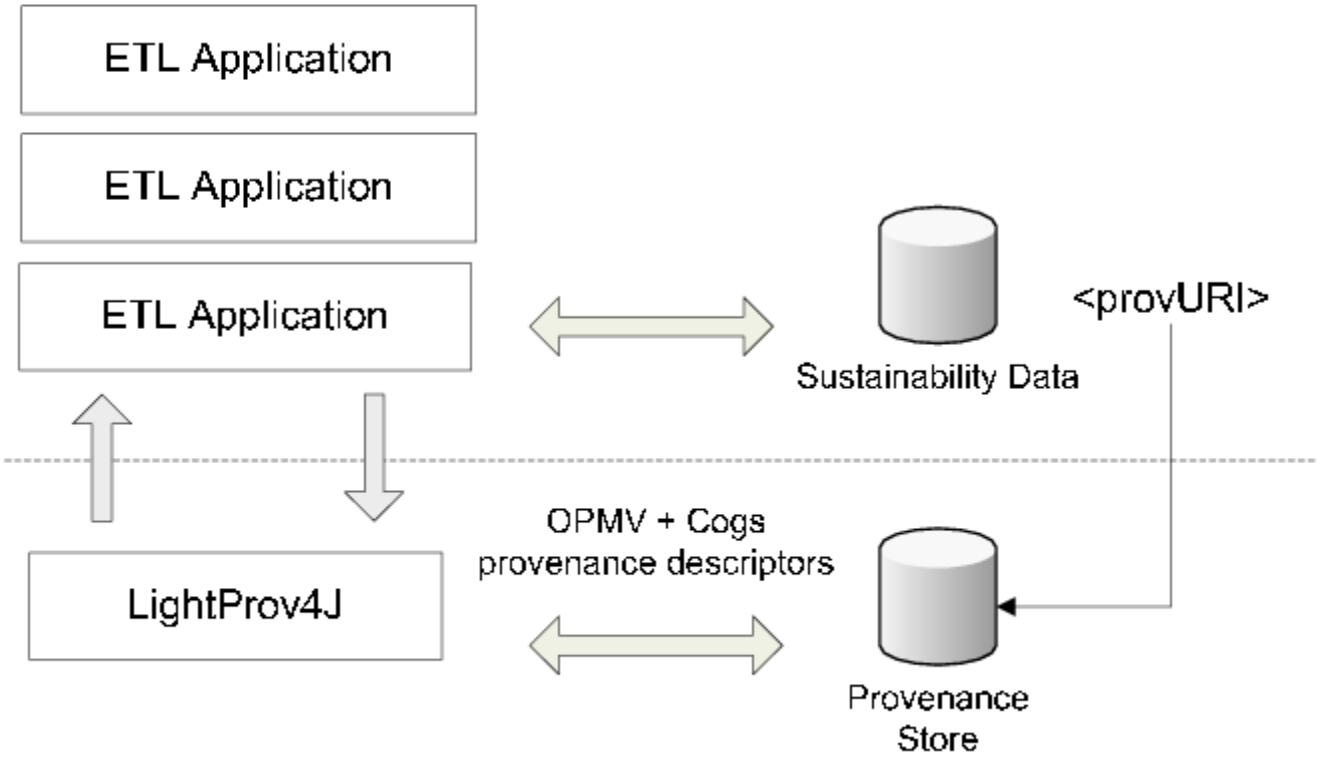


Case Study – Architecture with Provenance-aware ETL Applications



Case Study – Sustainability Report Values

Case Study – Provenance Descriptor Visualization

Karlsruhe Institute of Technology

GREEN & SUSTAINABLE IT AT DERI

KPI Details & Provenance Information

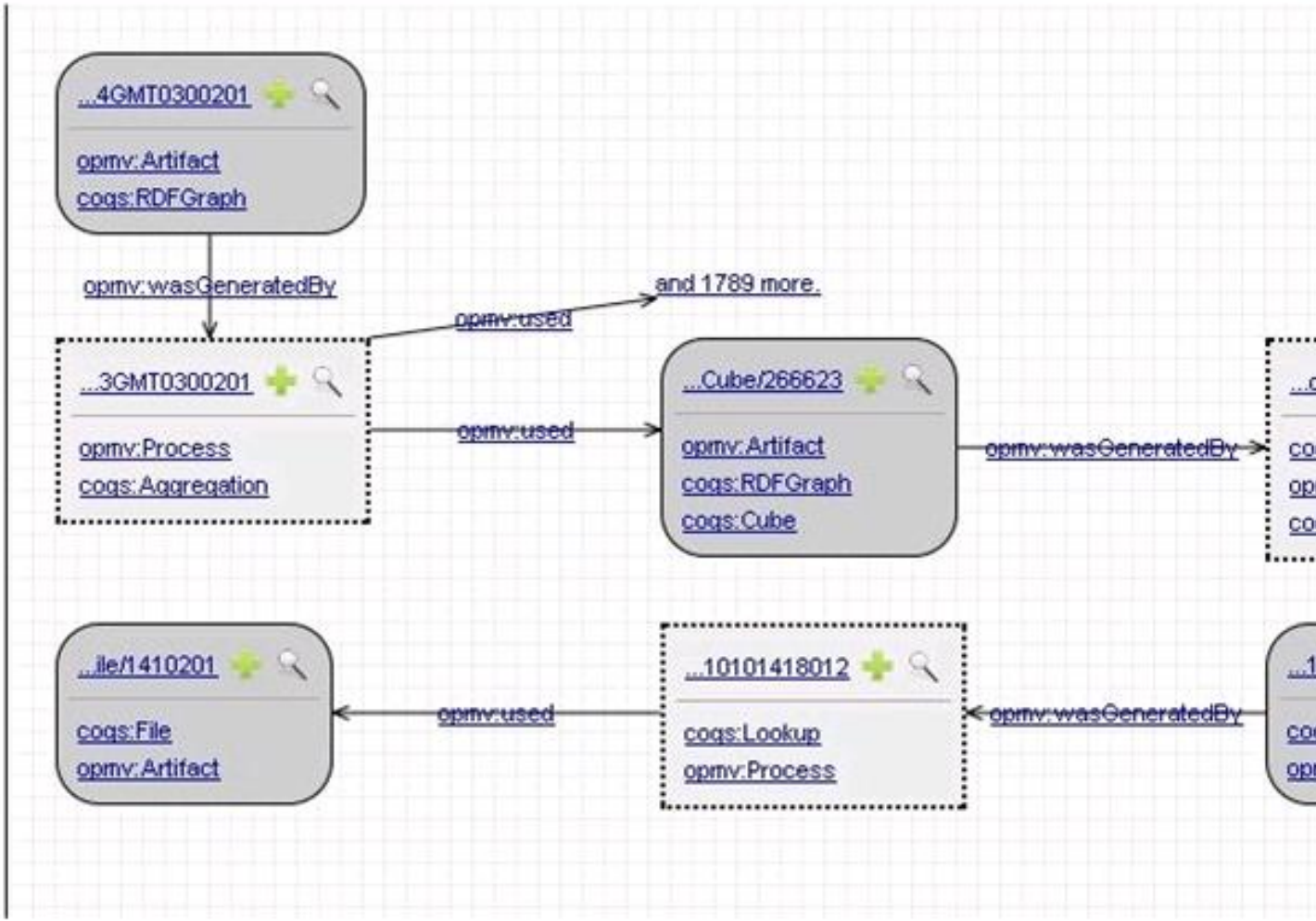
KPI Name
TotalGreenhouseGasEmissionsByWeightResultingFromPrintin

Context URI
http://sustainable.deri.ie/resource/report/context/context_2010

Unit
http://sustainable.deri.ie/measurementunits#kgco2e

Value
503.5122985839844

GRI KPI Compliance
EN16 - Total direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions by weight.



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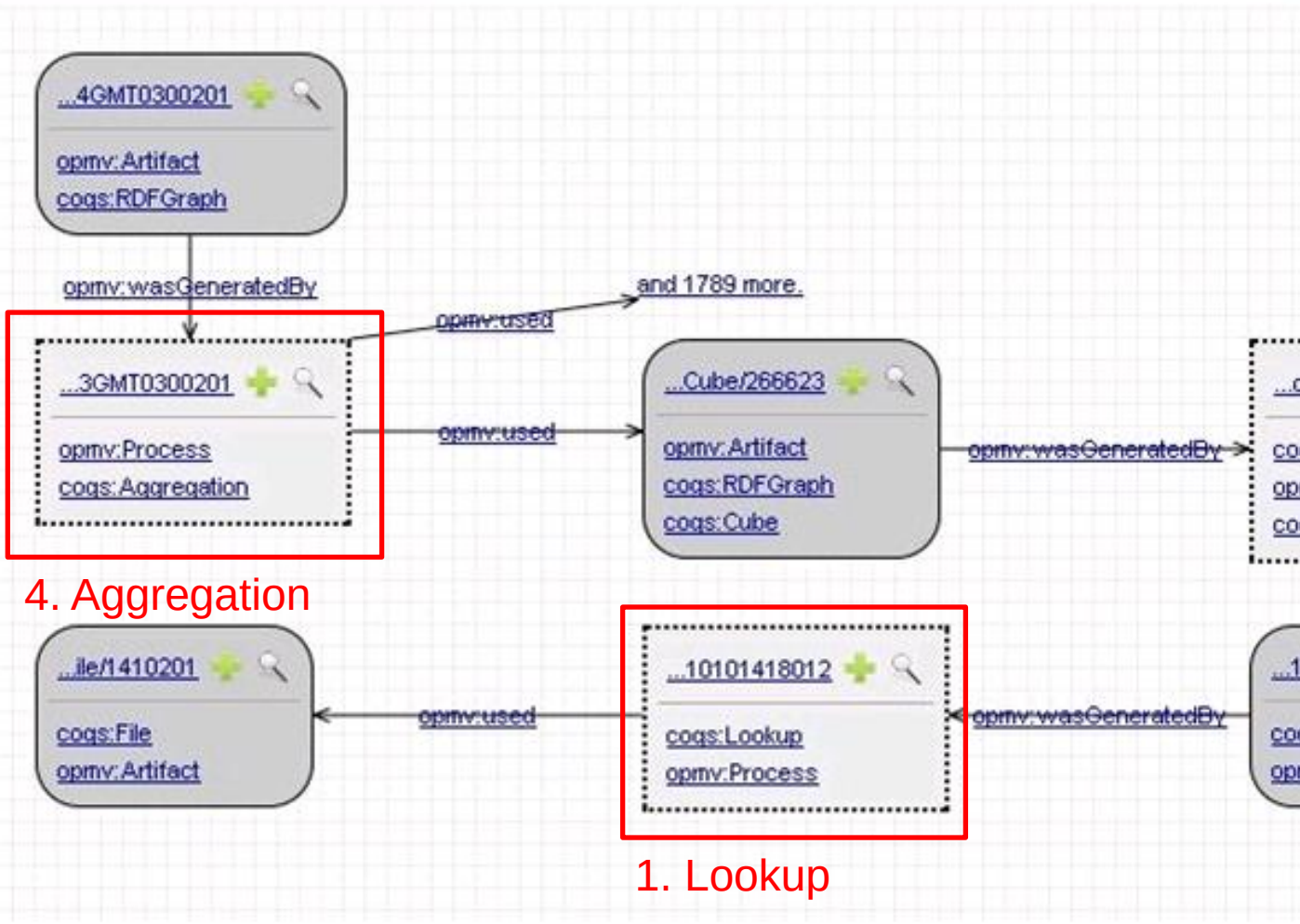

Case Study – Possible Queries

- OPMV
  - What are the data artifacts, processes and agents behind this data value?
  - When and how long were the processes executed?
- OPMV + Cogs
  - How *long* did all lookups take?
  - What *scripts* have been used to transform the data into RDF?
  - To which values *constant factors* have been applied?
  - Which *aggregation functions* were used to calculate this indicator?

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Conclusions

Provenance representation from an ETL perspective

Semantic interoperability across different ETL applications

Usability and ontological commitment

- Evaluation in small case study
- For a full evaluation of interoperability benefits model needs to be adopted in provenance-aware ETL applications.
- Starting point: Provenance-aware Google Refine using Cogs.

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Thanks!